UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA

MERCY HEALTH SYSTEM OF SOUTHEASTERN PENNSYLVANIA,)
Plaintiff, -vs-)) No. 01-CV-5681
CSI FINANCIAL, INC.,)
Defendant.)
FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF MONTANA, INC. and CSI FINANCIAL, INC.,) CIVIL ACTION) Consolidated
Plaintiffs, -vs-)))
MERCY HEALTH SYSTEM OF SOUTHEASTERN PENNSYLVANIA,	
Defendant.	SUPT

VIDEOTAPED DEPOSITION OF ROBERT G. LOGSDON

Heard at the offices of Vision Net Inc. Hustad Shopping Center, 1084 Helena Avenue Helena, Montana July 28, 2004 9:11 a.m.

DEBBIE EICKHOFF, Court Reporter Lesofski & Walstad Court Reporting 21 North Last Chance Gulch, Suite 201 Helena, Montana 59601 (406)443-2010

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our goal was to have back to them their files, whether, like in Mercy's case, they, I believe they wanted an accepted and a rejected list. We would have those back to them within three or four days.

Q. Well, why don't we start there and go on.

Let's start with, in 1999, your understanding of how
this process would work. Take me from when the account
first came to you from a client, what you would do with
it.

A. Well, initially we would set up a -Excuse me. Initially we would set up a protocol, which
would be what day of the week we would get their file,
what time of the day we would get their file, obviously
is somewhat important, because if you receive it after
a certain period of time, you really don't have time to
work on it that day.

Then we would develop what the file format of their file was going to be, which would be what position the last name, the first name, Social Security number, debt amounts, you know, address, all the demographical information, that type of thing, what that format of that file was going to be every single time.

So that when we received the file, we didn't have to do any extra programming every single

Q. Okay. Now, continue on with this sort of life of an account.

A. Okay. After we built the, you know, the protocol for a client to, so we could process their files, we would get their file from them via e-mail. Sometimes we would get them via disk or whatnot. But most of the time it was via e-mail.

We would drop the file into our FoxPro software. Credit score it. Re-upload the credit scores. Process the approved and rejects. Submit a approval list to the bank to fund, with the discounts or whatnot, or the CSI fee and the amount being, to be wired to the client and that such, broken out in that file. And then send the accepted and rejected files back to the client in a format that they had requested.

- Q. Okay. With respect to this scoring process, as I understand it from other folks' testimony, and let me know if I am wrong, you guys would run a credit check on each patient account and assign a Beacon score. Is that correct?
- A. Each debtor, yes. The guarantor on each patient account, yes, we would run a Beacon score.
- Q. And there was a threshold Beacon score in order for there to be acceptance into the program?

A. Correct.

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time we got a file from them just to process their files.

Once we did that, once we had that --

- Q. Let me stop you there.
- A. Okay.
- Q. With respect to that format, was that something that the client would usually say to you they wanted it to be a certain way?

A. At that point in time, we were leaving a lot of it up to the client, how they would send us a file. Now, that being said, we did give them required fields. Obviously we have to have a Social Security number. We had to have a debt amount. We had to have a name, a first and last guarantor name, a street address to mail to. Those type of things.

Beyond that, we had wish lists of information that we would like to get, dates of service and things like that that at that point in time we didn't get a lot of.

- Q. So the format differed from client to client?
 - A. Yes, absolutely. No one client --
 - Q. I am sorry. Keep going.
- A. No one client sent the same format. Every client is different.

Q. And that Beacon score threshold was 600. Does that sound right, in the '99 time frame?

- A. Correct. Generally speaking, it was 600 then, yes.
- Q. And then who made the decision, once the score was in place, as to which accounts were accepted, or was it automatic that everything over 600 was accepted?

MR. EGAN: Objection.

- A. Should I answer? Do I answer now?
- Q. (By Ms. Scrivani) Yes. I am sorry. Go ahead. Yes.

A. Okay. It was automatic as far as the 600. We did have filters that we tried to place that would prevent a chronically delinquent debtor from being placed on the books. But quite often, the filter would allow, you know, delinquent debtors to get through more than once.

Q. And was that filter something that CSI had?

A. Yes. Well, and the hospitals on their end were also supposed to be taking -- we had what were called recourse accounts, debtors that didn't pay, debtors that defaulted on their loans with CSI. When we would return a recourse file to a client, you know,

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at that point in time, we had made them aware of this person not paying us. We did not expect to receive any more accounts from that person.

That being said, as with any business, we knew that from time to time, some will leak through the process. We tried to filter the ones that leaked through on our end.

- Q. Was there ever a time when a patient account with a score of less than 600 was accepted into the program?
 - A. Yes.

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Q. When would that happen?

13 A. When we would receive a file with a large amount of rejects, we would go through the rejects and review each individual reject. Quite often, what the 15 problem was is the Social Security number was either 16 not sent to us or it was corrupted, insomuch as maybe 17 18 we only got the first five characters or maybe we only 19 got the last four characters or something to that 20 effect. Maybe we didn't get the first name of the debtor so it didn't get scored properly.

21 We would look through all of those 22 23 rejects, and if we found accounts that had not had --We would look at their credit report; and if it was 24 simply a matter of they didn't have a Beacon score but Beacon score but some collection items?

A. Mr. Jaeb.

Q. Anyone else?

A. No.

5 Q. Did CSI ever accept into the program accounts where there was a Beacon score but that Beacon score was less than 600?

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A. I don't recall. I really don't know.

From time to time, with different clients, we would do 9 10 that with their knowledge, yeah. But it would be on an 11

individual --

O. Did the First National -

13 A. I am sorry. But it would be on an 14 individual case-by-case basis.

Q. Did the First National Bank of Montana 15 16 have any involvement in the acceptance process? 17 MR. BRUBAKER: Objection. Mr.

18 Brubaker.

A. I have no idea.

Q. (By Ms. Scrivani) You can answer.

A. I have no idea.

22 Q. So what would happen after the accounts 23 were scored at CSI to file accounts?

A. We would upload the approved accounts into our data base, our mainframe database on the 400, the

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there was no derogatory credit, in other words, a person can have no Beacon but they can have collection items. If we found a no Beacon record with no

3 collection items, no derogatory credit, we would, from 4 5 time to time, book those.

Q. And when you say "we," you mean CSI?

A. Correct.

Q. And-

MR. EGAN: Excuse me. Can somebody get the witness a glass of water or something?

THE WITNESS: Please, please. Yes.

12 A. Can I ask a question? Is it okay for me 13 to ask a question?

Q. (By Ms. Scrivani) No. Unfortunately, it is not. I am sorry. We could do it when we are done with our transcript. You can ask me a question off the record.

18 MR. EGAN: You can do it at the

19 break.

THE WITNESS: Okay.

21 MS. SCRIVANI: Are we on break right

22 now?

THE WITNESS: No.

24 Q. (By Ms. Scrivani) Who at CSI would make 25 that decision with respect to accounts that had no

AS-400, and begin billing them. 1 2

Q. Was this - Well, let me back up, because I think you testified a couple minutes ago that at some point you sent a file of approved accounts to the bank. Is that correct?

A. Correct. And they would fund the approved accounts.

Q. Are you aware of any time when the bank would have you adjust an accepted file at all?

A. Not that I can recall, no. If they adjusted -- Quite frankly, if they adjusted a file, it would probably have been notified to accounting, not me. I would have been notified to delete an account or something, but very seldom would the bank ever do that.

O. Ever do what?

A. Send us a, you know, deny an account that we had request be funded.

18 Q. And you can't think of a time when that happened?

A. Not that I can recall, no.

Q. Following then the funding of those 22 accounts, what happened to those accounts at CSI?

23 A. They would get uploaded into our mainframe AS-400 IBM database, and we would begin billing them. We would send them an initial notice, notification